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Reid Lee

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EXAMINER

HAQ, NAEEM U

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3625

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/621,294	LEE, REID	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Naeem Haq	3625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 April 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-75 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-75 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 July 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>7/17/2003</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Preliminary Amendment

This action is in response to the Applicant's Preliminary Amendment filed on April 4, 2005. Claims new 52-75 have been added. Claims 1-75 are pending and will be considered for examination.

Priority

Applicant's claim to priority to parent application 09/498,698 filed on February 7, 2000 is hereby acknowledged.

Drawings

Figures 1 and 5 should be designated by a legend such as –Prior Art– because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance. Figure 1 shows nothing more than a client computer connected to a server via the Internet. Figure 5 shows a measurement system. However, the Examiner notes that this figure appears to be the same as Figures 1 and 2 of US Patent 5,710,727. Appropriate action is required.

Claim Objections

Claim 61 is objected to because of the following informalities: The Examiner notes that there are two dependent claims that are numbered "61". For examination purposes, the Examiner will treat the second claim 61 as claim "71" because this claim this claim appears where claim "71" should appear. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 13 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. These claims recite the limitation "...proximate..." It is unclear to the Examiner what this limitation means because the Applicant's specification does not provide a definition, explanation, or example for this limitation. Furthermore, one of ordinary skill in the art would not be able to determine the "metes and bounds" of the claimed invention because the term "proximate" is a vague term. For examination, purposes, the examiner will assume that this term means "near".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 9-17, 25-33, 41-55, 57-65, 67-72, 74, and 75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Henson (US 6,167,383) in view of IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin hereafter referred to as "IBM".

Referring to claim 1: Henson teaches a method for enabling a user to configure a system in an e-commerce system, wherein the e-commerce system includes a client system coupled through a network to an electronic commerce server (*Figure 2, "44", "38", and "10"; col. 5, line 66 – col. 6, line 4*), the method comprising:

- receiving a request from a user of the client system to configure the system, wherein the system includes one or more customizable components (*column 4, lines 36-52; Figure 3A, "Hard Drive", "Video Card"; Figure 3B, "Network Card"*);
- receiving customizable component selections for at least one of the one or more customizable components of the system in response to user input (*col. 6, lines 18-30; col. 7, lines 39-56; Figure 3A, "75" and "76"; Figure 3B, "86"*), wherein said receiving customizable component selections comprises:

receiving user input selecting a first customizable component option for the first customizable component, wherein the user input selecting the first

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customizable component option comprises the customizable component selection for the first customizable component (*col. 6, lines 18-30; col. 7, lines 39-56; Figure 3A, "75" and "76"; Figure 3B, "86"*); wherein the customizable component selections applied to the system specify a configured system (*col. 7, line 57 – col. 8, line 6*).

Henson does not teach providing an image of the system to the client system for display, wherein images of at least a subset of the one or more customizable components form at least a portion of the image of the system. However, IBM discloses a method of configuring a system that provides an image of the system to the client system for display, wherein images of at least a subset of the one or more customizable components form at least a portion of the image of the system (Page 368: *"The 'Visual Configurator' (VC) concept presents one with a picture of an empty machine, and through the use of a mouse, the user is presented with menus of potential device that can be installed in various locations of the machine under configuration."*; Page 369, Figure 2). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to incorporate the teachings of IBM into the method of Hanson. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so in order to provide a *"...user with visual feedback as to how many I/O slots are available in the machine, how many hardfiles the machine can accommodate..."* as taught by IBM (Page 369). Henson does not teach receiving user input selecting an image of a first customizable component which is visually depicted in the image of the system, wherein said receiving user input selecting the image of the first customizable component operates to select the first customizable component for configuration. However, IBM teaches a method of configuring a system that receives

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user input selecting an image of a first customizable component which is visually depicted in the image of the system, wherein said receiving user input selecting the image of the first customizable component operates to select the first customizable component for configuration (page 370, lines 17-19: "...the VC allows one to point and click the mouse for a desired device in any order the user wishes." and lines 42-46: "By clicking the mouse over a particular location in the window that graphically displays the layout of the inside of the machine, a list of options that will fit into that particular location is displayed. For example, if one clicks the mouse over an DASD bay, a list of DASD devices that are allowed in that slot are presented in a menu.") Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to incorporate the teachings of IBM into the method of Hanson. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so in order to provide a "...user with visual feedback as to how many I/O slots are available in the machine, how many hardfiles the machine can accommodate..." as taught by IBM (Page 369).

Referring to claims 9 and 10: The cited prior art teaches or suggests all the limitations of claim 1 as noted above. Furthermore, IBM teaches receiving user input indicating that a position of a cursor of the client system overlaps a location of the image of the first customizable component displayed in the image of the system (page 370, lines 42-46: "By clicking the mouse over a particular location in the window that graphically displays the layout of the inside of the machine, a list of options that will fit into that particular location is displayed. For example, if one clicks the mouse over an DASD bay, a list of DASD devices that are allowed in that slot are presented in a menu."; Page 368: "The 'Visual Configurator' (VC) concept presents one with a picture of an empty machine, and through the use of a mouse, the user is presented with menus of potential device that can be installed in various locations of the machine under configuration."; Page 369, Figure 2). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time

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the invention was made, to incorporate the teachings of IBM into the method of the cited prior art. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so in order to provide a *"...user with visual feedback as to how many I/O slots are available in the machine, how many hardfiles the machine can accommodate..."* as taught by IBM (Page 369).

Referring to claim 11: The cited prior art teaches or suggests all the limitations of claim 10 as noted above. Furthermore, IBM teaches that the menu comprising the customizable component options includes text (i.e. list) indicating the customizable component options (page 370, lines 42-46; Figure 2). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to incorporate the teachings of IBM into the method of the cited prior art. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so in order to provide a *"...user with visual feedback as to how many I/O slots are available in the machine, how many hardfiles the machine can accommodate..."* as taught by IBM (Page 369).

Referring to claims 12 and 14: The cited prior art teaches or suggests all the limitations of claim 10 as noted above. The cited prior art does not teach that the menu comprising the customizable component options includes images indicating the customizable component options. However, the Examiner notes that this limitation is not functionally involved in the steps of the recited method. Therefore this limitation is deemed to be nonfunctional descriptive material. The steps of receiving and providing would be performed the same regardless of what was displayed in the menu of the cited prior art. The differences between the Applicant's invention and the prior art are merely subjective. Thus this nonfunctional descriptive material will not distinguish the claimed

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invention from the prior art in terms of patentability, see *In re Gulack*, 703 F.2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994) also see MPEP 2106. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to display an image of the component in the menu of the cited prior art because such content does not functionally relate to the steps of the claimed method and because the subjective interpretation of information does not patentably distinguish the claimed invention.

Referring to claim 13: The cited prior art teaches or suggests all the limitations of claim 10 as noted above. Furthermore, IBM teaches the menu is operable to be displayed proximate to the location of the image of the first customizable component (*Figure 2*). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to incorporate the teachings of IBM into the method of the cited prior art. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so in order to provide a "...user with visual feedback as to how many I/O slots are available in the machine, how many hardfiles the machine can accommodate..." as taught by IBM (*Page 369*).

Referring to claim 15: The cited prior art teaches or suggests all the limitations of claim 10 as noted above. Furthermore, IBM teaches providing customizable component options corresponding to the customizable component options of the first customizable component; and receiving user input selecting a first customizable component option image corresponding to the first customizable component option. IBM teaches in *Figure 2* that the user selects the image of "slot 1" and is presented with a menu having a set of component options for configuring "slot 1". Therefore it would have been obvious to

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one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to incorporate the teachings of IBM into the method of the cited prior art. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so in order to provide a with visual feedback of the customizable component options for a first customizable component as taught by IBM (Page 369). IBM does not teach that the component options are images. However, the Examiner notes that this limitation is not functionally involved in the steps of the recited method. Therefore this limitation is deemed to be nonfunctional descriptive material. The steps of receiving and providing would be performed the same regardless of what was displayed in the menu of the cited prior art. The differences between the Applicant's invention and the prior art are merely subjective. Thus this nonfunctional descriptive material will not distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art in terms of patentability, see *In re Gulack*, 703 F.2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994) also see MPEP 2106. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to display an image of the component in the menu of the cited prior art because such content does not functionally relate to the steps of the claimed method and because the subjective interpretation of information does not patentably distinguish the claimed invention.

Referring to claim 17: Henson teaches a method for enabling a user to configure a system in an e-commerce system, wherein the e-commerce system includes a client system coupled through a network to an electronic commerce server (*Figure 2, "44", "38", and "10"; col. 5, line 66 – col. 6, line 4*), the method comprising:

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- receiving a request from a user of the client system to configure the system, wherein the system includes one or more customizable components (*column 4, lines 36-52; Figure 3A, "Hard Drive", "Video Card"; Figure 3B, "Network Card"*);
- receiving customizable component selections for at least one of the one or more customizable components of the system in response to user input (*col. 6, lines 18-30; col. 7, lines 39-56; Figure 3A, "75" and "76"; Figure 3B, "86"*), wherein said receiving customizable component selections comprises:

receiving user input selecting a first customizable component option for the first customizable component, wherein the user input selecting the first customizable component option comprises the customizable component selection for the first customizable component (*col. 6, lines 18-30; col. 7, lines 39-56; Figure 3A, "75" and "76"; Figure 3B, "86"*);

wherein the customizable component selections applied to the system specify a configured system (*col. 7, line 57 – col. 8, line 6*).

Henson does not teach providing an image of the system to the client system for display, wherein images of at least a subset of the one or more customizable components form at least a portion of the image of the system. However, IBM discloses a method of configuring a system that provides an image of the system to the client system for display, wherein images of at least a subset of the one or more customizable components form at least a portion of the image of the system (*Page 368: "The 'Visual Configurator' (VC) concept presents one with a picture of an empty machine, and through the use of a mouse, the user is presented with menus of potential device that can be installed in various locations of the machine under configuration."*; *Page 369, Figure 2*). Therefore it would have been

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obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to incorporate the teachings of IBM into the method of Hanson. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so in order to provide a *"...user with visual feedback as to how many I/O slots are available in the machine, how many hardfiles the machine can accommodate..."* as taught by IBM (Page 369). Henson does not teach receiving user input selecting an image of a first customizable component which is visually depicted in the image of the system, wherein said receiving user input selecting the image of the first customizable component operates to select the first customizable component for configuration. However, IBM teaches a method of configuring a system that receives user input selecting an image of a first customizable component which is visually depicted in the image of the system, wherein said receiving user input selecting the image of the first customizable component operates to select the first customizable component for configuration (page 370, lines 17-19: *"...the VC allows one to point and click the mouse for a desired device in any order the user wishes."* and lines 42-46: *"By clicking the mouse over a particular location in the window that graphically displays the layout of the inside of the machine, a list of options that will fit into that particular location is displayed. For example, if one clicks the mouse over an DASD bay, a list of DASD devices that are allowed in that slot are presented in a menu."*) Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to incorporate the teachings of IBM into the method of Hanson. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so in order to provide a *"...user with visual feedback as to how many I/O slots are available in the machine, how many hardfiles the machine can accommodate..."* as taught by IBM (Page 369). The cited prior art does not teach that the system displayed and configured is a "measurement" system. However, the Examiner

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notes that this limitation is not functionally involved in the steps of the recited method. Therefore this limitation is deemed to be nonfunctional descriptive material. The steps of receiving and providing would be performed the same regardless of what system was displayed on the computer screen. The differences between the content of what is displayed on the computer screen of the Applicant's invention and the prior art are merely subjective. Thus this nonfunctional descriptive material will not distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art in terms of patentability, see *In re Gulack*, 703 F.2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994) also see MPEP 2106. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to display any system in the invention of the cited prior art because what is displayed on the computer screen does not functionally relate to the steps of the claimed method and because the subjective interpretation of information does not patentably distinguish the claimed invention.

Referring to claims 25, 26, 41, 42, and 53: Claims 25, 26, 41, 42, and 53 are rejected under the same rationale as set forth above in claims 9 and 10.

Referring to claims 27 and 43: Claims 27 and 43 are rejected under the same rationale as set forth above in claim 11.

Referring to claims 28 and 44: Claims 28 and 44 are rejected under the same rationale as set forth above in claim 12.

Referring to claims 29, 30, 45, 46, and 54: Claims 29, 30, 45, 46, 54 are rejected under the same rationale as set forth above in claims 13 and 14.

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Referring to claims 16, 31, 32, 47, 48, 55, 64, 65, 71, and 72: Claims 16, 31, 32, 47, 48, 55, 64, 65, 71, and 72 are rejected under the same rationale as set forth above in claim 15.

Referring to claims 33, 49, 50, 52, and 69: Claims 33, 49, 50, 52, and 69 are rejected under the same rationale as set forth above in claim 1.

Referring to claims 51 and 62: Claims 51 and 62 are rejected under the same rationale as set forth above in claim 17.

Referring to claim 57: The cited prior art teaches or suggests all the limitations of claim 52 as noted above. Furthermore, Henson teaches receiving payment information for the configured system to purchase the configured system (*Figure 10, "124"*).

Referring to claim 58: The cited prior art teaches or suggests all the limitations of claim 57 as noted above. Furthermore, Henson teaches providing the configured system to a user of the client computer after said receiving payment information for the configured system to purchase the configured system (*col. 11, lines 25-30; col. 12, lines 40-41*).

Referring to claim 59: The cited prior art teaches or suggests all the limitations of claim 52 as noted above. The cited prior art does not teach that the system displayed and configured is a "measurement" system. However, the Examiner notes that this limitation is not functionally involved in the steps of the recited method. Therefore this limitation is deemed to be nonfunctional descriptive material. The steps of receiving and providing would be performed the same regardless of what system was displayed on the computer screen. The differences between the content of what is displayed on

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the computer screen of the Applicant's invention and the prior art are merely subjective. Thus this nonfunctional descriptive material will not distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art in terms of patentability, see *In re Gulack*, 703 F.2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994) also see MPEP 2106. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to display any system in the invention of the cited prior art because what is displayed on the computer screen does not functionally relate to the steps of the claimed method and because the subjective interpretation of information does not patentably distinguish the claimed invention.

Referring to claims 60 and 61: Claims 60 and 61 are rejected under the same rationale as set forth above in claim 1.

Referring to claim 63: The cited prior art teaches or suggests all the limitations of claim 62 as noted above. Furthermore, IBM teaches providing a menu comprising options for the device for display on the client computer after receiving user input selecting the image of the device (page 370, lines 42-46: "*By clicking the mouse over a particular location in the window that graphically displays the layout of the inside of the machine, a list of options that will fit into that particular location is displayed. For example, if one clicks the mouse over an DASD bay, a list of DASD devices that are allowed in that slot are presented in a menu.*"; Page 368: "*The 'Visual Configurator' (VC) concept presents one with a picture of an empty machine, and through the use of a mouse, the user is presented with menus of potential device that can be installed in various locations of the machine under configuration.*"; Page 369, Figure 2). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to incorporate the teachings of IBM into the method of the cited prior art. One of ordinary skill in the art

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would have been motivated to do so in order to provide a *"...user with visual feedback as to how many I/O slots are available in the machine, how many hardfiles the machine can accommodate..."* as taught by IBM (Page 369).

Referring to claims 67 and 74: Claims 67 and 74 are rejected under the same rationale as set forth above in claim 57.

Referring to claims 68 and 75: Claims 68 and 75 are rejected under the same rationale as set forth above in claim 58.

Referring to claim 70: Claim 70 is rejected under the same rationale as set forth above in claim 63.

Claims 2-8, 18-24, 34-40, 56, 66, and 73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Henson (US 6,167,383) in view of IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin hereafter referred to as "IBM" and further in view of Motomiya et al (US 6,083,267) hereafter referred to as "Motomiya".

Referring to claim 2: The cited prior art teaches or suggests all the limitations of claim 1 as noted above. The cited prior art does not teach providing an image of the configured system to the client system for display, wherein the image of the configured system visually depicts the customizable component selections of the user. However, Henson provides a text display of the final configured system (*Figure 6, item "104"*) and shows an image of a "Dell Dimension XPS R" computer system (*Figures 3A and Figure 4, item "70"*). Furthermore, Motomiya teaches an Internet-based configuration method and program that allows a user to configure a variety of products (*Abstract*). Motomiya teaches displaying an image of the final customized product to the client system

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wherein the image of the customized product visually depicts the customizable component selections of the user at their respective locations on the image of the customized product (*column 5, lines 41-67; column 6, lines 1-35; Figure 6A, item 63; Figure 6B*). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to incorporate the teachings of Motomiya into the cited prior art. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so in order to provide the customer with a display of the final configured product before the customer placed an order for the product.

Referring to claim 3: The cited prior art teaches or suggests all the limitations of claim 2 as noted above. Furthermore, Motomiya teaches that providing the image of the configured system includes providing customizable component selection images corresponding to the customizable component selections of the user (*Figure 6A, item "62"; Figure 6B*). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to incorporate the teachings of Motomiya into the invention of Henson and IBM. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so in order to provide the customer with a display of the final configured product with the customized components before the customer placed an order for the product.

Referring to claim 4: The cited prior art teaches or suggests all the limitations of claim 3 as noted above. Furthermore, Motomiya teaches visually depicting a subset of the customizable component selection images at their respective locations on the image of the configured product (*Figures 5A-6B*). Therefore it would have been obvious to one

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of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to incorporate the teachings of Motomiya into the invention of Henson and IBM. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so in order to provide the customer with a display of the final configured product with the customized components at their respective locations before the customer placed an order for the product.

Referring to claim 5: The cited prior art teaches or suggests all the limitations of claim 2 as noted above. Furthermore, Motomiya teaches providing text corresponding to the customizable component selections of the user; wherein the text is displayed in the image of the configured system (*Figure 6B: "Equipment" and "Fasteners"*). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to incorporate the teachings of Motomiya into the invention of Henson and IBM. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so in order to provide the customer with a display of the final configured product with the customized components at their respective locations before the customer placed an order for the product.

Referring to claim 6: The cited prior art teaches or suggests all the limitations of claim 2 as noted above. Furthermore, Motomiya teaches that the image of the configured product is viewable by the user and used by the user to evaluate and confirm the customizable component selections (*Figures 5A-6B*). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to incorporate this feature into the method and program of cited prior art. One of ordinary

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skill in the art would have been motivated to do so in order to allow a user to see the configured product before placing an order.

Referring to claim 7: The cited prior art teaches or suggests all the limitations of claim 2 as noted above. Furthermore, Henson teaches receiving one or more new customizable component selections for at least one of the one or more customizable components of the configured system after said providing the image of the configured system to the client system, wherein the new customizable component selections applied to the configured system specify a new configured system (*Figure 6, "104" "Edit"*). Henson does not teach providing an image of the new configured system, wherein the image of the new configured system visually depicts the new customizable component selections of the user. However, Motomiya teaches providing an image of the configured system, wherein the image of the configured system visually depicts the customizable component selections of the user (*Figure 6A, item "62"; Figure 6B*). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to incorporate the teachings of Motomiya into the invention of Henson and IBM. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so in order to provide the customer with a display of the final configured product with the customized components before the customer placed an order for the product.

Referring to claim 8: The cited prior art teaches or suggests all the limitations of claim 7 as noted above. Furthermore, IBM teaches receiving user input selecting a first customizable component (*page 370, lines 17-19: "...the VC allows one to point and click the mouse for a desired device in any order the user wishes."*); providing a menu of possible options for the

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first customizable component to the client system for display after the user input selecting the first customizable component; receiving user input selecting one of the possible options for the first customizable component (page 370, lines 42-46: *"By clicking the mouse over a particular location in the window that graphically displays the layout of the inside of the machine, a list of options that will fit into that particular location is displayed. For example, if one clicks the mouse over an DASD bay, a list of DASD devices that are allowed in that slot are presented in a menu."*; Page 368: *"The 'Visual Configurator' (VC) concept presents one with a picture of an empty machine, and through the use of a mouse, the user is presented with menus of potential device that can be installed in various locations of the machine under configuration."*; Page 369, Figure 2). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to incorporate the teachings of IBM into the method of the cited prior art. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so in order to provide a "...user with visual feedback as to how many I/O slots are available in the machine, how many hardfiles the machine can accommodate..." as taught by IBM (Page 369).

Referring to claims 18, 34, 56, 66, 73: Claims 18, 34, 56, 66, and 73 are rejected under the same rationale as set forth above in claim 2.

Referring to claims 19 and 35: Claims 19 and 35 are rejected under the same rationale as set forth above in claim 3.

Referring to claims 20 and 36: Claims 20 and 36 are rejected under the same rationale as set forth above in claim 4.

Referring to claims 21 and 37: Claims 21 and 37 are rejected under the same rationale as set forth above in claim 5.

Referring to claims 22 and 38: Claims 22 and 38 are rejected under the same rationale as set forth above in claim 6.

Referring to claims 23 and 39: Claims 23 and 39 are rejected under the same rationale as set forth above in claim 7.

Referring to claims 24 and 40: Claims 24 and 40 are rejected under the same rationale as set forth above in claim 8.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Naeem Haq whose telephone number is (571)-272-6758. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00am-5:00pm.

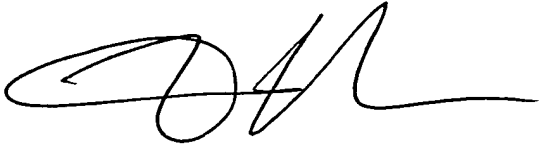
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wynn W. Coggins can be reached on (571)-272-7159. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'N' followed by a horizontal line extending to the right.

Naeem Haq, Patent Examiner

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February 2, 2006